ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS IN IRELAND ADDRESSED BY MESSES, DILLON, HEALT AND O'BRIEN

- NOT AFRAID OF BISHOP O'DWYER'S THREATS. Dublin May 27 .- John Dillon, speaking at Kildare to-day, denounced the bishops who support the Papal rescript regarding Ireland. He said that the Nationalist party was not afraid of any bishop's threats nor any mandate from the Vatican, and it was not going to abandon the Plan of Campaign or beycotting, with which weapons it

had fought the battle until now. Mr. Healy, in a speech at Waterford, twitted the Pope with working his own plan of campaign when the Sardinians grabbed his territory, and with boycotting Victor Emmanuel.

Mr. William O'Brien addressed a large meeting at Limerick. He uttered bitter invectives against Bishop O'Dwyer, saying the threats contained in the Bishop's manifesto with reference to the rescript were the rashest and most unjust ever The Bishop, Mr. O'Brien said, left Limerick yesterday after supplying copies of his manifesto to every Orange newspaper, but he did not send a copy to the Mayor, to whom the manifesto was nominally addressed and who discovered it in

Mr. O'Brien declared that there never was anything falser than Bishop O'Dwyer's assertion that the Nationalists were agitating against the Pope. The audience, which was greatly excited, uttered greens for Bishop O'Dwyer. A dozen other Par-

nellites spoke at various places.

Twenty thousand persons attended the meeting.
The better class of citizens and most of the local clergymen were absent,

A GREAT HORSE IN GAUL. STUART, THE PRIDE OF FRANCE, WINS THE PRIZE OF THE JOCKEY CLUB.

May 27.-The race for the Prix du Jockey Club was run at Chantilly to-day. The sturiers and their jockeys, with the last betting, were as follows: Stuart (Lane), 7 to 4 on; Saint Gall (Bridgeland), 12 to 1 hgainst; Galaor (Storr), 16to 1 against; Reyezuelo (Hop kins), 6 to 1 against : Dauphin (Dodge), 12 to 1 against ; Faint Loon (Rolfe), 16 to 1 against; Walter Scott (Madge) 16 to 1 against; La Flandrie colt (Ashman), 30 to 1 against; Sapajou (Harkey), 40 to 1 against; Wolf (Carney), 40 to 1 against; Jeudi (Bartholomew), 100 to 1 against; Carlo (Hunter), 100 to 1 against.

sudi made the running at the start, Galacr, La Flandric and Stuart following, and Saint Gall, Wolfe, Sapsjou and Walter Scott bringing up the rear. Saint Gail, Wolfs.
Sapsjou and Galaor then drew up and, with Reyezuelo following, went to the front on the right side. Galaor
drew away with Stuart, but the latter shook Galaor
off and took the lead easily. Saint Gail now made
off and took the lead easily. Saint Gail now made
a strong effort to capture Stuart, but was heaten off.
Stuart winning by a length and a half. Saint Gail
second, a length in front of Galaor, third. Time,
9:33.

FRENCHMEN DENOUNCE ITALY'S POLICY. Marseilles, May 27 .- Four thousand Frenchmen and Italians met here to-day and adopted resolutions protesting against Italy's foreign policy, particularly alliance with Germany. Only three French and two Italian deputies were present. The proceedings were conducted in an orderly manner.

LASSITUDE OF EMPEROR FREDERICK. Berlin, May 27.—The Emperor passed a fair night. Owing to chilly weather he did not go into the park The Emperor appeared at the window several times this evening. He complains of a feeling of lassitude, which the physicians attribute to the warm weather.

The Crown Prince and the Empress to-day inspected the launch Alexandra, which is lying close to the Schloss, in readiness to convey the Emperor to Potsdam.

DOM PEDRO FAILS TO GAIN IN STRENGTH. Milan, May 27.—The Emperor of Brasil had a good night, but he does not gain strength. The hypoder-mic injection of caffeine and the administration of strychnine are continued. Massage is about to be tried for the purpose of promoting the Emperor's circulation. The physicians fear the worst on account of the patient's weakness.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM THE GAS EXPLOSION. Montreal, May 27 (Special).—Pumps were at work all day pumping out the huge tank at the Gas Works where the explosion took place yesterday, but up to covered. Mitcham, who has charge of the works, says that the explosion must have been caused by the men who were carrying a testing lamp going too near the supposed leak. Thomas Stacey, age twenty-seven, an Indian, who was severely hurt, has since died from his injuries. Four others are in critical condition.

BOULANGISTS AND ANARCHISTS IN COMBAT. Paris, May 27.—The Communist speeches in the emetery of Pere la Chaise to-day provoked a fight with Boulangists. Several revolver shots were fired and two Anarchists were wounded. The police were

compelled to disperse the meeting. M. de la Forge, presiding at the centenary of the Assembly of 1789, made a vigorous speech against Boulangist Caesarism. The Assembly adopted a resolution demanding that the constitution be revised so as to provide for the abolition of the Senate and the Presidency.

## FRAGMENTS OF CAMPAIGN NEWS.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES. New-Orleans, May 27 (Special).—The Democratic Conservative State Convention to elect delegates to the St. Louis Convention completed its labors last night. The following is a list of the delogates chosen with the

rishes they represent: At Large-Walter H. Rogers, New-Orleans; S. D. McEnery, New-Orleans; Charles Parlange, New-Orleans;

Ist District-Delegates, Judge Walter H. Rogers and John Dymond; elector, George H. Theard.

John Dymond; elector, George H. Theard.

III District—Delegales, Peter Farrell, Robert C.
Davey; elector, Euclid Borland.

IIII District—Delegales, Andrew Price and Henry McGaull; elector, E. A. O'Sullivaa.

IVth District Delegales, David P.erson, James Brice; elector, E. W. Sutherlin.

Vth District Delegales, G. C. Goldman and J. B. Richardson; electors, H. P. Wells and H. R. Lott.

Vith District Delegales J. J. Barcow and Mr. Webb; elector, L. D. Beale.

The delegation is solid for Cleveland, with no second choice announced.

OPPOSED TO THE LEADERSHIP OF MAHONE Richmond, Va., May 27 (Special).—Republicans of the VIIIth Congressional District yesterday chose Major H. Hine, of Fairfax C. H., and Yardley Brown, of Hamilton, delegates to Chicago. They are for Blaine and are opposed to Mahone.

ASPIRANTS FOR GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS. Little Rock, May 27 (Special).-The contest for Gov. vention at its meeting on May 31 is attracting general interest. Yesterday thirty-nine countles held eral interest. Yesterday thirty-nine counties held conventions and elected and instructed delegates. As far as known the returns show the five Gubernatorial candidates to stand as follows: Fletcher 142, Hughes 103, Fishback 78, Eagle 80, Rector 17. It will require 228 votes to nominate.

JAMES E. QUINN STATES HIS CASE. The meeting of District Assembly 49 at Pythagoras Hall yesterday was a large but orderly one. P. J. McGrath presided, and after a few remarks introduced T. V. Powderly, general master workman, who was received with enthusiasm. The case of James F. Cuinn against the district assembly was reviewed. Meanwhile Master Workman Quinn was walting impatiently on the sidewalk, having been excluded om the meeting. After a long discussion Mr. Powderly and the officers of the meeting adjourned to the secretary's room, and Mr. Quinn was called in to state master workman he had the option of doing what he

master workman he had the option of doing what he thought was right under the circumstances, and that the District Court had no right to suspend him. A request was made for the charter, but he did not have it. Mr. Powderly reserved his decision until the mosting to be held next Friday evening.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union the most important question brought up was whether the boying of the Central Labor Union the most important question brought up was whether the boying of the Seer Invivers' Union, tried to have the boycott raised, but resolutions were passed readirming the former decision upholding the boycott.

tons of metal were required in making the casting. As soon as the sternpost is finished, the laying of the keel will be begun. A large quantity of material for that purpose is being brought on hand.

LAWS AND RULES MADE TO ORDER.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE LAND OFFICE.

Washington, May 27 (Special).-The laws enacted by Congress for the organization of the various departments and their bureaus seem to be protty generally disregarded by the present Administration, and the General Land Office, as regards its clerical force, is, the league will have plenty of work on its apparently, "a law unto itself." This bureau at hands. The society has among its members present consists of fourteen divisions. The chiefs of the clergymen of the several churches, William only four of them are provided for by law, the recorder | R. Maps, the president of the Long Branch Bankand three "principal clerks." Neither organic acts of Congress nor the various appropriation bilis recog-nize the other "chiefs" as such, appropriations being of the league; the former postmaster, Matthias nize the other "chiefs" as such, appropriations being made for a certain number of clerks of class four. division. So long as these men were in the Government service, prior to the approval of the Civil Service law, or entered it later through the legitimate channels of competitive examinations, no one could cavil at the selection. The recorder receives a salary of \$2,000 and the other three principal clerks draw

of \$2,000 and the other three principal clerks draw \$1,300 a year each.

These four officials have to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, while their salaries are requiarly appropriated for, hence the divisions presided over by these officials are the only ones legally existing or that can exist without further legislation. Many of the so-called chiefs of these divisions, moreover, were appointed to their places from the "outside" without competitive examination and in absolute violation of the Civil Service law, which, while it exempts chiefs of divisions from such examinations, provides that the grade of fourth-class clerks shall be filled by competitive examination or by the promotion of clerks who have previously passed such examinations.

promotion of clerks who have previously passed sided examinations.

Fletcher Johnston, the "chief" of the Division of Accounts, whom The Tribuids recently referred to as adjusting accounts "secundum attem" by means of the bowie knife, is one of these worthles. His illegal appointment reads as follows:

Pletcher Johnston of Kentucky, is hereby appointed a clerkship of class four in the General Land Office, take effect August 6, 1886. to take effect August 6, 1886.

This is the regular form in use under the law. Any designation as "chief of division" was not contemplated by law or appropriated for. Indeed, the Deputy First August, himself a Democratic lawyer from Kentucky, objected to the payment of salaries of this class of appointees as being filegal, and they were "held up" for a time. It is not known upon what specious pleas they were subsequently paid, but all such payments, amounting as they do to thousands of dollars, are in violation of fundamental organic law and absolutely filegal.

It is understood that these matters will eventually be sixted by Senator Hale's Civil Service Committee.

JUDGE MAYNARD NOT TO BLAME. SECRETARY PAIRCHILD EXPOSES THE PLACE WHERE

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INQUIRY BURTS. Washington, May 27 .- The Secretary of the Treasury to-day expressed himself freely for publication in regard to the removals which have been made in the New-York City Appraiser's Department, in consequence of alleged frauds in the classification of sugars, and particularly as to the testimony thus far developed before the Hale Senate Committee upon that subject. Mr. Fairchild said that this matter had been under investigation for nearly matter had been under investigation was originally begun by Secretary Manning, who, in the fall of 1886, called it to his attention, and that since Mr. Manning's retirement from the Department tho whole subject had been personally known to Mr. Fairchild in all of its details; that nothing had been done about it by Judge Maynard except by the direction and with the previous knowledge and approval of Secretary Fairchild; that Judge Maynard knew nothing of the matter until some time after he became Assistant-Secretary, in April, 1887; that all of as removals which had been made because & he alleged sugar frauds were made by Mr. \*\*Fairchild's express direction, and solely with a view to the purification and improvement of the public service, and with no regard whatever to any personal or political consideration; that the same was true of the non-removals and the restoration, after removal mentioned in said investigation; that Mr. Fairchild was himself personally responsible for the same; that if was gnisely unjust to censure Judge Maynard, but that if there was occasion for censure, it should be directed against Mr. Fairchild himself. "Of noe tiping," he added, "I am sure, and that is that the devertment has in its service no better more amselentious man, and none more faithful and devoted to the public interests than Judge Maynard."

Mr. Fairchild further said that the question of two years, that the investigation was originally

Mr. Fairchild further said that the question of Civil Service reform, as such reform had heretofore been understood, was not at all involved; that, if what had been done by the Department in this matter was in violation of the principles of Civil Service reform, then this reform would itself be a greater evil than were the evils which it was designed to remedy; that the judgment and action of the responsible head of a department could not be hampered in the way indicated.

the judgment and action of the responsible head of a department could not be hampered in the way indicated without serious danger to the integrity and efficiency of the public service, and that, if it was to be so hampered, whether by law or otherwise, then no self-respecting man could afford to take charge of any department. He added:

"Examination and criticism of the actions of public officers is wholesome, but the habit of believing the tale of every subordinate whom his superior may have thought it well to remove, and of assuming that all officers who make removals are actuated therein by unworthy motives. Is not wholesome, but on the contrary most pernicious to the public welfare."

Mr. Fairchild also said that the investigation of alleged surar frauds was by no means at an end, and although the efforts of the Department to learn the truth and to correct what he feared to be gross irregularities and wrongs of long standing might and probably would be seriously impeded by the uses to which certain men of fair repute in the community suffered themselves to be put, he had hope and combidence that in due time such efforts would be successful.

THE NAVY COMPROMISE.

WHY THE EXTENSION OF TIME TO COMPLETE THE NEW VESSELS WAS GRANTED. Washington, May 26 (Special).—The action of the Secretary of the Navy extending the time for completing the three new vessels—the cruiser Baltimore, the gunboat Yorktown and the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius-is looked upon at the Navy Department as a generous method of dealing with the contractor, although in the case of the Yorktown the fifth additional month asked for by Cramp & Sons was dented. A penalty of \$25 per day on the latter and the Vesuvius will have to be paid from May 21 until they shall be completed. The Baltimore will be liable to penal-ties after November 30. "The Army and Navy Regster" publishes some of the correspondence which ister publishes some of the contractors in sup-port of the application of the Cramps and other con-tractors for an extension of time. It reflects upon the officers detailed for the inspection of the steel, since it holds them responsible for having caused the greater part of the delay and the consequent exten-sion of contracts. Park, Brother & Co., of Pittsburg,

We have been very much delayed, owing to a misunderstanding of the inspectors that came here, and we commenced work as promised; but when they began to make
their tests Lieutenant Very claimed that the steel would
not only have to fill the requirements by longitudinal tests,
but also in a transverse section. We told them that
Commander Evans decided that this was not necessary
and that none of the requirements submitted to us had this
provision in them. It was, however, Lieutenant Very's
understanding, and he claimed he could not change it
without consultation with the authorities at Washington.
He accordingly communicated with them and now advises
us he has received word that our understanding was correct. If they would tell us exactly what they rect. . . If they would tell us exactly what they want we can then say without hasitation whether we were willing to furnish steel to meet these requirements under our contract, but they do not seem to know very much about the matter, and all questions which come up must be referred to Washington. Not only are well be referred to Washington. . . Not only are we anxious to accommodate you, but it is anneying to have steel which meets your requirements by our own tests, and by the Government's for that matter, and be obliged to use it for something else because of the inspectors changing their minds and asking for something else, not

Further correspondence goes to show the delays that have been caused through lack of information and the vaciliation of the inspectors. These delays have entailed extra expense upon the Government as well as the contractors.

RETIREMENT OF AN EFFICIENT OFFICIAL Washington, May 27 (Special).—Surprise was manifested in Navy and maritime circles a few days ago when it was announced that Commander John R. Bartlett had been detached as chief of the Hydro-graphic Bureau here and had received one year's leave. The administration of the Hydrographic Bu-

the District Court had no right to suspend him. A request was made for the charter, but he did not have it. Mr. Powderly reserved his decision until the moeting to be held next Friday evening.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union the most important question brought up was whether the hoytout on pool beer was to be continued, or declared off. Louis Reige, secretary of the Beer Drivers' Union, tried to have the boycout raised, but resolutions were passed readirming the former decision upholding the boycott.

\*\*CLAIMING DESCENT FROM SHAKESPEARE.\*\*

\*\*CLAIMING DESCENT FROM SHAKESPEARE.\*\*

\*\*Louisville, May 27 (Special).—George Shakespeare.\*\*

\*\*Who claimed to be a descendant of William Shakespeare, died in New-Albaby vesterday and was buried to day. He was born at Stratford-on-avon.

\*\*THE STERNPOST OF THE SAN FEANOISCO.\*\*

\*\*San Francisco, May 27.—The sterupost of the new cruiser San Francisco, to be built by the Union Works was cast by the Pacific Steel Works yesterday. It is the

EFFORTS TO PURIFY LONG BRANCH.

A STRONG LEAGUE ORGANIZED TO OVERCOME THE EVILE THREATENING THE PROSPERITY OF THE THE DOCTORS HAVE GIVEN UP HOPE OF RECOY TOWN-THE FACTS SET FORTH IN A CIRCULAR. TOWN-THE FACTS SET FORTH IN A CIRCULAR. Long Branch, N. J., May 27 (Special).-The season will witness a big fight here between the law-breakers and the best class of citizens. A Law and Order League was organ-

ized in Long Branch some weeks ago, for the purpose of redeeming the town. Judging from the history of Long Branch for the past ten years hands. The society has among its members ing Company; ex-State Senator Thomas G. Chatele, Wooley; James O. Green, superintendent of public instruction; ex-Mayor Heisley, and nearly

The league has issued a circular, addressed. "To the citizens of Long Branch and non-residents owning property at Long Branch." This circular has awakened greet bitterness of spirit. The members of the league openly avow their intention of breaking the liquor or beer licenses of all persons who are caught violating the laws, and say that they will close all the gamblinghouses and places of ill-repure. At the recent election the gamblers and hotel men spent money freely against the candidates who were known to favor the objects of the league and defeated them all. To the great consternation of the gamblers, Justice Soudder, of the Supreme Court, selected John E. Lanning, the president of the league, as one of the three members of the Board of Commissioners appointed by him. Mr. Lanning is one of the leading lawyers of Monmouth County and owns several years the prosecutor of pleas of the county. "To the citizens of Long Branch and non-resi-

of the county. Under the new High License law the beer saloon Under the new High License law the beer satisficenses cost \$150 each, and the hotel licenses \$175 and \$200 each. Under this law any beer or liquor dealer who is convicted on a charge of violating any section of it will lose his license. The liquor dealers are frantic with rage over The liquor dealers are frantic with rage over the passage of the law, and are badly frightened by the circular issued by the league. This circular is signed by seventy of the best known citizens. It has no uncertain ring, and asks for money which will be used in prosecuting vigorously all offenders against the laws. It reads as follows:

Doubtless, you remember that only a few years ag-Doubtless, you remember that only a few years ago Long Branch was celebrated as a watering place for the better class of people. Persons of refinement sought it as a pleasant retreat, where they and their families could spend the summer months without amoyance from evily disposed persons. Financiers invested largely in our real estate, believing it would prove profitable. As a result, many large and costify improvements were made, and a locality already bountifully blessed by nature gave fair promise of soon becoming the leading summer resort of America. Sudenly its prosperity waned and its reputation diminished. Let us see what was the cause of its decline.

soon becoming the leading summer resort of America. Sudenly its prosperity waned and its reputation diminished. Let us see what was the cause of its decline.

It is well known that for some time there has been a total disregard of official oaths and neglect of duty by officers of the law. In fact, every citizen knows the law has been continually violated, and numerous disorderly flaces permitted to exist, which could not exist unless under the protection of the legal authorities. A certain locality has hardly a building within three hundred yards of it which has not either a barroom or gambling outlay in it. One can hardly step into the street without facing the flashily-dreased habitues of these places and their brazen-faced companions of the other sex.

It it not significant that below West End and at Monmouth Beach, where such places do not exist, property has steadily advanced in value; yot where these places do exist prices have not increased?

Worst of all, the authorities take no sleps to suppress these places. There are some officials whom one would naturally expect to pay some respect to their oaths, yet during last summer not one effort did they make to enforce the laws governing such resorts. Indeed the appointment and election of incompetent officers, and their persistent neglect to do their duty, have become so notorious that nothing good is expected of them.

Three murders have been committed here within one year. One occurred in a place for a long time known to the police as a notoriously disorderly place, and yet until a nurder was committed there, the authorities never took any steps to purify it. There is no Sunday here and law is exceedingly searce. That such a condition of affairs is destrimental to the best interests of the place is made very clear when we consider that Long Branch is not keeping pace with its sister resorts in prosperity, popularity, or increased value of its real estate. It is evident that its prosperity must wane and its reputation be lost if something be not done to sub

pointment of men as commissions where not in league with law breakers, and to do all that is possible loward the suppression of vice and inmorality. Are you with us? Are you in faver of enforcing the law, or do you prefer that our municipal affairs shall be controlled by the keepers of disreputable places, and that respectable citizens shall bow in humble submission to them? We receive no pay except the satisfaction which always attends the performance of a duty. It will not do for you to be sceptical at this time, even if you have always been one of those who have believed there was no hope. We want your assistance, your sympathy and financial support. It will require a large sum of money to get evidence and prosecute offenders.

This confession of the immorality of our town is reluctantly made, but we had better face and extirpate it rather than try to conceal it, for like murder, it will out."

"The hotel men and the gamblers threaten dire

"The hotel men and the gamblers threaten dire vengeance in case any charges are made against them. It is a well-known fact that all the big gambling-house proprietors here always stand by each other in their heurs of trouble. This week the hotel men formed a mutual protective society, known as 'The Hotel Keepers' Association of Monmouth County.' The officers are: President, Warren Leland, Sr., of Long Branch: vicenresidents, C. E. Richardson, of Red Bank; J. M. Glenn, of Hazlett, and Frederick Adler, of Oceanport: secretary, Peter R. Hail, of Eatentpown, and treasurer. W. Henry Davis, of Freehold. This association will have all the money it wants to use in defending liquor and beer dealers. The wealthy brewers of New-York and Newark promise to raise all the cash needed for such purposes. The Law and Order League has received promises of a sound financial backing by the New-York and Philadelphia cottagers, who want to see the town purified." vengeance in case any charges are made against

SUIT AGAINST MACKAY, FLOOD AND JONES San Francisco, May 27.—John Nelson filed sult resterday against the Nevada Bank, John W. Mackay, James C. Flood, J. P. Jones, the Comstock Mill and Mining Company and the Consolidated Callfornia and Virginia Mining Company and others own a controlling interest in the Consolidated Vir-ginia, entered into a combination and conspiracy to efraud the other stockholders, including complainant in pursuance of which they had allowed the Consoll in pursuance of which they had allowed the Consolidated Virgins ore to be coupled at the mills of the Comstock Mining Company, organized by themselves. On this ere they charged from two to three dollars a ton more for milling than other mill companies would have done, thereby defrauding the stockholders, it is claimed, out of fully \$800,000. In addition to this, as directors of the Nevada Bank, they charged commissions for the sale of the buillion, whereby they again swindled the stockholders out of over \$800,000. Other charges are made, and the complainant asis that the defendants be compelled to account for these sums, and that all contracts between the Consolidate? Virginia and Comstock Company and between those companies and the Nevada Bank be declared void.

CONDITION OF THE GROWING WHEAT. Chleago, Ill., May 27 .- "The Parmers' Review" this week will say: "The improvement in the condition of the winier wheat crop due to the recent rains is noted by many of our correspondents, but at the same time reports of injury from insects are numerous same time reports of injury from inserts are numerous and nearly if not fully offset the improvement from the rains. The following is the summary on the condition of the winter wheat crop taken from the reports of our correspondents: Illinois, sixteen counties report condition as 62 per cent; Wisconsin, sixteen counties report 57 per cent; Missouri, fitzen counties report 64 per cent; Missouri, fitzen counties report 57 per cent; Ohio, fifteen counties report 53 per cent; Kansas, fitzen counties report 63 per cent. This is a general average of 72 per cent in the seven States.

RESIGNATION OF THE REV. A. T. PORTER. Charleston, S. C., May 27 (Special).—The Rev. A. T. Porter, who has been rector of St. Mark's Church, colored, since its organization, and who, with Bishop Howe, has been the most earnest and aggressive advocate of the rights of the colored brother to representavocate of the rights of the colored brother to representa-tion in the Diocesan Convention, has resigned, and the Rev. J. H. M. Paliard, colored, has been elected rector in his place. This change is thought to be indicative of a split in the diocesa. St. Mark's has contributed liberally to the diocesan finances. On the other hand the Charleston churches, white, who pay about three-fourths of the assessments, will withhold their funds unless St. Mark's is excluded from the convention.

THE CASCADE TENNEL IN USE Tacoma, May 27 .- The trains on the Northern Pacific Railway began running through the Cascade tunnel to-

HIS DEATH EXPECTED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

ATTACK-HOW THE GENERAL PASSED THE DAY-BOSTS OF VISITORS AND INQUIRIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 27 .- To an inquiry made at

11:30 o'clock to-night as to the condition of General Sheridan, the answer was: "He is hovering between life and death." The bulletin issued at 10:30 p. m. was equally discouraging, and indicated that the General's death was a matter of a halted on the outskirts. short time. This bulletin read as follows: All hope has been abandoned and it is not believed that General Sheridan can live another twenty-four

already made in these dispatches that the General's death is to be momentarily expected. A tendency to grow weaker was noted in the doctors' bulletin which was prepared at 8 o'clock and

The repeated attacks of partial failure of the heart and its continued feeble action have induced a condi-tion of the lungs which prevents the proper acration of the blood. This condition has hitherto been measurably controlled, but shows such a tendency to recurrence as to justify the most serious apprehen sions. It is critical. He is free from pain and distress and so expresses himself.

M. O'REILLY, CHARLES B. BYRNE, H. C. YAKROW, W. MATTHEWS.

General Sheridan's condition is much worse than it was last night. He appears to be gradually sinking, and almost all hope has been abandoned. His strength is gradually failing, and, while there has been no recurrence of the heart failure, there his pulse has been growing weaker and his breathing more labored. The blood is thick and black. Ever since the attack last night the physicians have been doing everything in their power to stimulate the action of the heart, but without success, and its beating is feeble and uncertain, despite the administration of digitalis and other powerful remedies. His strength has gradually failed during the day, and the hope that he would be able to rally has proved illusive

General Sheridan rested well during the early part of the evening.

ent called at the house, the watchers at his bedside were greatly encouraged. The confusion incident to the sudden attack of last evening was so great that it was impossible to obtain any detailed information concerning it. All of the statements detailing what purported to be the incidents of the attacks and the little occurrences of the sick chamber published this morning were the products of active imaginations. No one was admitted to the house, and until a late hour no one who had been with the General left it.

A great deal of this "faked" matter has been printed since the General's illness was first an-The story that Mrs. Sheridan, the General's mother, had been sent for was without foundation. Mrs. Sheridan is ninety years of age and very feeble. Both the General and his brother, Colonel "Mike" Sheridan, have been very solicitous that no information of the General's illness should reach her, for fear that it might have a fatal effect. The story of the "trained nurse from New-York," who is reported to be sitting up with the Sister of Mercy in attendance on the General, is also a pure " fake." The only nurse in the sick room is the Sister of Mercy from Baltimore. Except on the occasion of the sudden attacks which have visited him, the General is strong, and perfectly able to move from his bed to his chair without assistance of any kind. One of the doctors is always in the house, and usually at his bedside.

SEVERE PROSTRATION FOLLOWS THE ATTACK. On yesterday afternoon the General's condition was so much improved that little immediate anxiety ras felt, and Dr. O'Reilly, the physician in charge, had gone downstairs, leaving Mrs. Sheridan with the General. Shortly before 5 o'clock the General called Mrs. Sheridan to feel his pulse, and, rising from the chair in which he had been sitting, walked to the bed. Mrs. Sheridan, not knowing how to take the pulse, hurried to the head of the stairs and called for Dr. O'Reilly. The doctor came upstairs, and, immediately discovering the seriousness of the attack, administered digitalis. But it took three hours to bring the patient back to anything like his former condition, and then the doctors refused to allow him to leave his bed, the action of the heart being

easier with the patient in a recumbent position. It was 2 o'clock this morning before the General fell into a quiet sleep, in which he remained, to the surprise of his attendants, for fully an hour. From 3 o'clock to 4 he took short naps, and when morning came he was feeling much better. During the day he remained in bed, taking regular nourishment of milk and chicken broth at intervals. The nausea with which he was afflicted on last Sunday had left him entirely, and he took food with a comparatively good appetite. He even complained of a short allowance, and said that the doctors were trying to starve him. At 2 o'clock this afternoon Dr. Yarrow, who had been sitting with the patient for some time, came down stairs with the announcement that he had left the General trying to sing a song, and that he thought

he was safe in going off to get a little rest. A COMPLETE RECOVERY ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE. All the reports of the General's improved condition, however, preclude the idea of complete recovery. Another attack may come on as unexpectedly as the attack of yesterday did. Another attack will probably be fatal. The General's death, inless some miracle interposes, is but a question of days, and it may be a question of hours. It was even reported at one time this evening that the General had died, but the report proved to be without foundation. Colonel Kellogg and Colonel Blunt, the General's aids, continue in attendance on him. Colonel "Mike" Sheridan has been almost unremitting in his attention to the patient, but late in the afternoon he was persuaded to take a little needed rest. Colonel Kellogg said to THE TRIBUNE prespondent at 6:30:

The General is cheerful and never loses courage for a minute. He displays marvellous vitality. You or I would have succumbed to either of those attreks. As to his exact condit on now no one can tell what it is. It is a treacherous disease. But we are very much encouraged to feel that the hour of yesterday's attack has passed to-day without a recurrence of the

There were a great many callers at the house to-day, a large proportion of them being ladies. Secretary Bayard was among the early callers. Secretary Endicott, who lives but a short distance away, also called at an early hour, and other members of the Cabinet dropped in in the course of the day to inquire about the General's condition. Admiral Porter was among the callers. The Presilent and Mrs. Cleveland sent a sympathetic message and a great bunch of flowers from the White House conservatory to brighten the sick room. A number of telegrams were received from different parts of the country. Father Chappelle called at the house in the afternoon. He called twice yesterday. General Rucker, General Sheridan's father-in-law, called but was not permitted to see the patient.

TO BE MADE GENERAL OF THE ARMY. Washington, May 27 (Special).—A bill will probably be reported to the Senate to-morrow by the Military Committee, giving Sheridan the title of General of the Army.

largest steel casting ever made on this Coast. Fifteen A GREAT WATERING PLACE IN PERIL | GENERAL SHERIDAN SINKING. | were late last night visited by a fire, which destroyed four acres of buildings and caused a loss of \$200,000, one-fourth of which was for patterns. Thirty compaules carry an insurance of \$178,390 42. The works were removed from Albany, N. Y.

A MOB DETERRED BY THE MILITIA.

CHAMBERLAIK, THE INDIANA MURDERER, SAVED BY HIS GUARDS.

Wabash, Ind., May 27.-Monticello last swarmed with men from White, Carroll and Tippe-cance counties, expecting to witness the lynching of Chamberlain, the murderer of Ida Witterberger, who murderously assaulted Sheriff Henderson when he made four hundred armed lynchers came from Reynolds, where the gial lived, but they The presence of the State militia about the fail had a wholesome effect upon the invaders, who had no desire to run

up against Springfield rifles.

At miduight the Sheriff's condition changed for the worse and his life was despaired of. He has not once and many a White County man would risk his life for Sheriff Henderson. Chamberlain nervously paced his cell and refused to eat any supper. When captured he expressed a willingness to return to jail, being weary and footsore. His bravado had left him. He did not seem to realize that he had committed an offence in braining the Sheriff or in murdering the girl. His head gives evidence of deficient intellect, and a plea of insanity will doubtless be made if he is ever tried in any but Judge Lynch's court. Chamberlain advises all young men to murder their sweethearts if treated as he was. The girl's crime was in discarding the worthless fellow.

BOUND AND TORTURED BY A MADMAN. A BOY'S FLESH PUNCTURED WITH A NEEDLE AND

GASHED WITH A KNIFE. Parkersburg, W. Va., May 27.-Information has reached here of the torture of Jesse C. Henderson, a boy, on Thursday, by a lunatic. Henderson was working in a field near Long Reach, some distance from his home, when a flendish-looking man came up, caught him and bound him to a tree. With a needle, the man pierced the boy's flesh repeatedly, and whenever he made an outcry would strike him in the face. The madman then took a large knife and scored the boy's hands in several places and threatened to cut his heart out. He threw the knife at the boy with remarkable aim, pinning the boy's clothes to the tree. Several times he grazed the flesh sufficiently to draw blood. The boy was thus tortured for an hour, when some men appeared and the man ran away. He was captured on Friday. His name is Isolah Hoyt, and he claims Columbus, Ohio, for his home. The boy's body is badly cut and

Chicago, Ill., May 27 .- Dr. Etnest Schmidt, chairman of the Anarchist Defence Committee, said in an interview to-day: "The pardon of Neebe, Fielden and Schwab will enter into the present Illinois political wore made by either candidate, it would result in his defeat. I am not in favor of pushing the movement for a pardon at present, and believe that any attempt to secure one would compromise the chances of the men." The Anarchist Defence Committee will go before the Circuit Court this fall and make application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Oscar Neebe. It is claimed that errors have been discovered

Neebe. It is claimed that error have been assovated in the Supreme Court record.

At a recent meeting of the Pioneer Relief and Ald Society a demand was made on the old Defence Committee for the money in its possession, about \$3,000. Frank Stanber refused, and explained that Neebe had a fair chance of being released, and that he was authorized to hold the money for the purpose of employing attorneys. It is not claimed that any errors have been found in the cases of Fielden and Schwab.

AUSTIN CORBIN'S MISSION IN LONDON. od authority that President Corbin, of the Reading Railroad, received an offer of a price for the new 48 by Drexel, Morgan & Company before he started for Europe, but the figure was not considered high enough. Mr. Corbin then endeavored to interest the Rothschilds in Paris, but as he failed to secure good terms he went to London, where he met a representaive of the had interested some heavy London capitalists when

Chicago, May 27 (Special) .- Daniel Corhery, the Chicago member of the Executive Committee of the Irish National League of America, said to-day: "I have just been directed to be in Cleveland on June 12, as 'my committee is to meet and important matters are to be discussed. I have good reason to believe that the meeting among other things will discuss the Pope's rescript and see what can be done in the face of it.
There will be a mass-meeting on Thursday evening at
Battery D. at which this question will be thoroughly
discussed by good speakers. Judge Moran will preside. We want a full and free expression from the
Chicago Irish on this matter."

SCALING A HIGH PRISON WALL. Canandaigua, N. Y., May 27 (Special).-Harry W. Phillips, of New-York, a convict escaped from Auburn Prison last Friday night by scaling a wall. Although injured by the fall, he managed to get to Cayuga that night, where he fainted and did not revive until next ning, when the rain beating in his face brought back consciousness. On Saturday he went on to Waterloo, got food and drink, read of his escape in the papers and boarded a freight train to resume his flight. He was detected by the conductor of the train, who handed him over to the sheriff here last night. He was the cook of the warden of the prison and was given unusual liberty.

BURNED TO DEATH BY DRUNKEN ITALIANS. Wilkesbarre, Penn., May 27 (Special) .- A number of drunken Italians returned to their boarding house in West Pittston on Saturday night and in their carousal upset the lamp. The house caught fire and Grace Sarageni, daughter of the proprietor was burned to death. Leo Sarageni, age thirteen, was so badly burned that he will die. All of the drunken Italians escaped, with the exception of one who is probably fatally burned. Two Italians, who were sober and in bed, jumped from the second story window. One of these had his skull fractured and the other had his

LOSSES BY FIRE IN VARIOUS PLACES. Tyrone, Penn., May 27 .- A fire this merning destre an entire block, extending from the river to Juniata-st., with the exception of the Boyer House. \$40,000, ranging in amounts from \$100 to \$10,000. About to per cent of the losses are covered by insurance.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., May 27.—A forest fire is raging in the vicinity of Haren's Mills, in Victory, threatening the destruction of the settlement. A quantity of wood and bark has been burned, but the loss is covered by insurance. Stowe, Vt., May 27.—Robinson Brothers' sew-mill at Nebraska, Vt., was burned to-day. Loss, 84,000, cov-

DIVORCED FROM JOHN J. CLEVELAND. Buffalo, May 27 (Special).-Judge Corbett has granted an absolute divorce in the suit of Mrs. Nettie-Cleveland, of Oak Orchard, Niagara County, against her husband, John J. Cleveland, who claims to be President Cleveland's cousin. The suit was tried before ex-Congressman Richard Crowley as referee. Mr. Cleveland kept a hotel at Medina for a few years after his marriage in 1874. In 1886 the couple had Annie Cobb in their employ as a servant, and she was made a co-respondent.

ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY IN ELMIRA. Elmira, N. Y., May 27 (Special).-Bernard Farley, of New-York, has been here some time, under the guise of a traveller. He swindled the unsophisticated of the neighborhood out of several hundred dollars, and the next thing heard of him was after the burglary of Charles Smith's house, in Horseheads. The plunder

was considerable in value, and his victims have been quietly at work unearthing the gang. Detective John Hogan, of the Northern Central Railway Company, got a clue to the thieves, and succeeded in having Farley captured at Newburg. A WOMAN MANGLED WITH AN AXE. Watertown, N. Y., May 27.—In a small farmhouse in the village of Pierrepout Manor, Jefferson County, Julia E. Dewey was mangled with an axe so that she will probably die. The axe has been found in the

sluiceway on the road passing the house, a short dis-

Chattanooga, Tonn., May 27 (Special).—The Perry Stove Works, at the little city of South Pittsburg, thirty-five miles from here on the Tennessee River,

CANADIAN AGGRESSION.

RAIDS BY SUBSIDIZED FOREIGN MONOPO-

PRICE THREE CENTS

LIES AN ASSAULT UPON AMERICAN COMMERCE WHICH THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION IS IMPO-

TENT TO RESIST-LETTER FROM JOSEPH NIMMO, JR. To the Editor of The Tribune,

Sir: The construction of a political railroad across the continent by the Canadian Government at a cost of about \$130,000,000, the granting of a postal subsidy of \$300,000 annually to a steamer line between British Columbia and China and Japan, the construction of formidable military, works at Esquimault and Port Moody, and the concurrent attempt to divert important branches of the internal and foreign commerce of the United States have naturally awakened apprehension in the minds of the people of this country. In the Pacific Railway Company, all this has been done with an eye to "the Imperial interests involved in this question." An attempt will here be made to-answer the question -What are the particular continent, and by what means is this being accomplished? The idea of a confederation of British nations

is now stirring the minds of British subjects throughout the globe. Differences in the constitutions of the human mind naturally lead the British people to divide upon this great question of imperial policy. In the terminology of British politics, those who favor a conservative or laissez faire policy are styled "Little England Men," and "Parochial Politicians," and their conduct of affairs is termed " Duffer Government;" while those of the more aggressive school of imperialists are called "Greater Britain Men." and the line of policy which they advocate is styled "Jingo Government." Those of the latter school are the loudest and undoubtedly the most influential. The present "Salisbury Government" of England is of this order. About a year ago the London Chamber of Commerce offered prizes for essays upon the subject, and articles were contributed by leading men in politics and in letters, in all parts of the British Empire. The first prize was awarded to a college professor in South Africa. In the month of November, 1884, a league, now known as Lord Rosebery's League, was founded in England under the presidency of the late Right Hon. William E. Forster. The object of this association is to devise and advocate measures for "the permanent unity of the British Empire." THE IMPERIAL FEDERATION' MOVEMENT.

Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper.

the two leading statesmen of Canada, are members of this league, and the prevailing sentiment in regard to Imperial federation throughout the Dominion of Canada appears to be of the extreme Jingo" order. A few years ago Sir John A. Macdonald said: "I hope to live to see the dayand if I do not, that my son may be spared-to see Canada the right arm of England." three months ago in an interview with a correspondent of "The Pall Mall Gazette" Sir John said: "I am a member of Lord Rosebery's league. . . With England as a central power, with Canada, Australia and South Africa as auxiliaries, we must control the seas, and the control of the seas means the control of the world." The two political railroads of Canada, the "Intercolonial" and the "Canadian Pacific," built almost entirely by the aid of Gov4 ernment funds and credit, with subsidized steamer lines operated in connection with these railroads, are essentially agencies of the policy of British Imperialism. The movement in favor of Imperial confederation has had to wait for the evolution of Colonial nationality in order that the federative idea might have its complete and logical expression. This movement was greatly advanced by banking house of J. S. Morgan & Company. Suitable the passage of the British North American Act of prices were not obtainable with this firm, and Mr. Corbin 1867, whereby the Dominion Gayesman. 1867, whereby the Dominion Government was formed. Mr. Disraeli, who was Prime Minister had interested some neavy country to the first and J. S. Morgan intervened, and of Great Britain at the time this act was passed, astensibly took the whole loan. It is said, however, that the Rothschilds secured one-third. The exact figures will probably never be announced, but the public will be informed that the bonds are for sale at certain prices which represent the cost. President Corbin is expected to sail from Europe on June 8. was its chief promoter, and as the world knows of Imperialists. Mr. Disraeli was also an earnest advocate of the political railroad system of the Dominion of Canada, as he was the originator and chief promoter of the railroad system of India, which cost the British Government about \$200,

The Civil War in this country gave an impetus to British Imperial schemes. In 1861 the Duke of Newcastle, then a member of the British Cabinet, declared that the "Intercolonial Railway" satisfied military and other conditions in the interest of the Empire; and on the 3d of January, 1863, while the War of the Rebellion was raging in this country, he declared in the House of Lords that an interoceanic railway through British North America would subserve important ends " in the event of war on the other side of the Atlantic." In 1862 Sir E. Bulwer Lytton advocated the construction of the two political railroads of Canada

for Imperial interests, commercial and military."

Sir Edward W. Watkins has been for many years a member of the British Parliament; he was at one time president of the Grand Trunk Rails way, and he has crossed the Atlantic Ocean thirty times in thirty-five years on political and commercial errands connected with Canadian confedera tion and the construction of the political railroads of the Dominion. His effusive and sensate and manner of writing betokens the fact that he lacks the self-poise which is an essential characteristic of statesmanship. But in a hearty and thoroughly undiplomatic manner he discloses the fact, in a recently published book, that he is "an Imperialist," that he "hates Little Englandism," that he has been laboring these many years "in the cause of permanent British rule over the larger part of the great Northern Continent of America," that in his opinion the Canadian provinces ought to become "links in a chain of British nations," and that "a line of military posts of strength and magnitude, beginning at Halifax on the Atlantic and ending on the Pacific, will give power to the Dominion, and wherever the red coat appears confidence in the old brave country will be restored," and he proposes to bring all this about by "an Imperial army, paid for by the whole Empire." Sir Edward W. Watkins is entitled to the respect of the American people for his frankness, and for having made suggestions worthy of their serious consideration. roads of the Dominion. His effusive and sensa-

THE POLITICAL RAILROADS OF CANADA. The distinctively political railroads of Canada are the Intercolonial, connecting the " Maritime Provinces" with Ontario and Quebec, and the Canadian Pacific, connecting Ontario and Quebes with Manitoba and British Columbia. The construction of neither of these lines was warranted by any existing commercial demand, nor is the maintenance of the Intercolonial or of the Canadian Pacific line west of the meridian of Sault Ste. Marie now justified by existing commercial conditions. The Intercolonial Railway cost \$46,431,000, the British Government having aided in its construction by a loan of \$15,000,000. During the year 1887 the receipts of the road did not meet its operating expenses by \$231,000, and its receipts will be greatly reduced by the completion of the Canadian Pacific line across the State of Maine. Professor Goldwin Smith predicts the abandonment of the Intercolonial Railway, but the general manager of the

Canadian Government railways denies this. The Canadian Pacific Railway, like the Intercolonial, has been built almost exclusively by Dominion funds and credit. The direct financial aid extended to this enterprise amounts to from \$120,-000,000 to \$140,000,000, a sum more than twice as great as the total subsidies granted by the United States Government to all our Pacific railroads. The amount just mentioned included a direct gift of 71? miles of completed railway through an irreclaimable wilderness north of Georgian Bay and Lake Superior, built at a cost to the Dominion Government of \$35,000,000. Upon its completion to the Pacific coast in 1886 the Canadian Parise Railway at once began